

Greeks over a bridge of boats. A similar exploit is credited to Alexander. Hero and his men gave it its most picturesque legend, a swimming feat equalled in more modern times by Lord Byron and others.

The shores of the peninsula are formed by the European, the mainland of Asia Minor on the southeast. Gallipoli was the scene of a severe earthquake in recent years, which nearly destroyed the town, the same name. The peninsula also saw some of the most desperate fighting of the Balkan wars.

The Asiatic side of the strait is notable as being the edge of the Plain of Troy, many miles of its level stretch being visible from the decks of steamers passing through the channel. The actual site of the city has caused much controversy, but Schlieffen uncovered some ancient foundations that seem to decide the matter.

The name Dardanelles comes from the two castles that in olden times were able to protect the narrowest part of the strait. It preserves the name of the city of Dardanus in the Troad, famous for the treaty between Sulla and Mithradates in 84 B. C. At the Aegean extremity are the forts of Sedir Bahir and Kum Kaleh, in Europe and Asia, respectively. The best known, however, are the Old Castle of Rumeli and the Old Castle of Anatolia, at the narrowest part.

The narrowest part of the strait is fairly free from vegetation, the strait can be easily defended. The forts, which are said to have been designed by a British army engineer, were able to withstand the efforts of the Italian navy to pass them in the Turco-Italian war. More recent reports have claimed that the Germans had mounted heavy guns to assist in their defence.

In 1807, the English admiral, Sir J. T. Rodney, made his way past all the fortresses into the Sea of Marmara. The treaty of July 1841, confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, prescribed that no foreign ship of war might enter the strait except by Turkish permission. Even merchant vessels have been allowed to pass the castle of Chanak-Kalesch only by day.

Russia has been a natural sufferer from this ruling, and it is Russia's desire to obtain free and open access to the Mediterranean that makes her look with longing eyes toward the Turkish capital.

Beginning of Attack. A week ago to-day the British and French fleets under the command of Admiral Carden began an important attack on the Dardanelles. The forts at Cape Helles and Kum Kale were bombarded with a long range fire that the forts, being outraged, could not return.

In the afternoon the Vengeance, the Cornwallis, the Triumph, the Suffren and the Bouvet closed in to short range, while the Indefatigable, the Agamemnon supported them from a distance. The action apparently silenced the forts on the European side, and none of the allied ships was hit.

After an aerial reconnaissance by British aeroplanes, the action was resumed this morning, and has continued during this week. No fewer than eight battleships and armored cruisers have been taking part, with a total of thirty twelve-inch and six sixteen-inch guns.

The Falkland Islands, where she took part in the battle in which Admiral Count von Spee's German squadron was destroyed.

Anticipates More Resistance. W. Morgan Shuster, former financial adviser to the Shah of Persia, said last night that he believed the Persian government must have made some provision against the eventuality of the outer fortresses of the Dardanelles being captured.

"Germany cannot have been blind to the possibility of the fall of these forts," he said, "I believe that they have placed heavy guns between these fortresses and Constantinople. Moreover, Constantinople will not fall at the first threat of bombardment. It is very likely that the city will put up a strong fight against the allied fleet."

"I believe that there is a Turkish fleet somewhere in the straits. The Greeks, the British and other vessels are undoubtedly waiting to give fight. The allied fleet has not a free road to Constantinople."

Shuster was asked if the capture of Constantinople would mean the release of Russia's large surplus wheat crop and a consequent lowering of the price of bread here. He said that the surplus of Russian wheat is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels. If Constantinople is captured, this surplus can be carried down the Black Sea, past Constantinople and through the Dardanelles to British ports and the other allied countries.

"If this takes place," said Mr. Shuster, "the result will have a soothing effect on the bulls here. Such a surplus must exist. Otherwise the campaign of the Allies against the Dardanelles can be explained with difficulty. It must have been with the idea of freeing a quantity of foodstuffs as large as this that the campaign was begun."

**DUKE OF PORTLAND CANCELS ENTRIES**

Resents Action of Epsom Association in Not Giving Up Clubhouse for Few Days.

London, Feb. 25.—The Duke of Portland, who for thirty years has been one of the leading figures on the English turf, has caused to be cancelled all his Epsom racing entries, including those for the 1915 and 1916 Derbies, because of the refusal of the Epsom Association to do without the use of its clubhouse for a few days.

This building is not being used as a military hospital, and the Epsom Association is soon to hold its regular meeting. When the association permitted the occupancy of its building as a hospital, it stipulated that it should be returned to it for its coming conferences.

In a letter of protest to the club committee the duke wrote: "I am sorry for one year the few followers of the turf who are only too glad to forego their luncheon if by so doing it becomes unnecessary to disturb British soldiers who have been wounded for the sake of their country."

The committee declined in part, and said to the hospital that they would require only one floor of the building during race week. But this did not satisfy the Duke of Portland, and he caused the withdrawal of all his entries.

**ON PUBLIC VIEW DAILY, 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.**

**THE ART EVENT OF THE SEASON**

**The Kent-Shmavon Collections**

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## GERMANS SEIZE TOWN 50 MILES ABOVE WARSAW

Przasnysz, on Russian Line of Defence, Reported by Berlin as Taken.

**TWO REGIMENTS OF CZAR ESCAPE**

Part of Surrounded Division Evades Trap—Grand Duke's Troops Re-enter Bukovina.

Berlin, Feb. 25 (via London).—The important town of Przasnysz, in Russian Poland, about fifty miles directly north of Warsaw, was taken by storm by German forces yesterday, according to the official announcement given out in Berlin to-day. The Germans captured 10,000 Russian prisoners.

London, Feb. 26.—"The Daily Mail's" Copenhagen correspondent says it is reported from Berlin that German casualties in East Prussia and Poland during the last three weeks are estimated at about 200,000.

Petrograd, Feb. 25.—The Germans appear to have concentrated large forces near Przasnysz, which is now the centre of their attack in the region north of the Vistula. The action about Ossowetz, which had been the chief point of attack by the Germans, is becoming less intense.

The Germans apparently have found the Russians' fortress line around the East Prussian frontier too strong for them, and are attempting to make their way to Warsaw from the northwest, starting from Miawa, which has been the base of several previous offensive operations.

Serious fighting is reported at Shtabin and Yastrzemb, points between Grodno and Augustow, but there is little information concerning the character of the action.

**Russians Minimize Defeat.** According to official comment, the Germans have exaggerated the magnitude of their victories along the East Prussian front, and from the Russian point of view, the fighting in Northern Poland has only now begun.

The German detachment which crossed the River Niemen at three points on February 23 has been scattered by Russian cavalry, and part of this force has been captured. Some of the prisoners had in their possession explosives and tools, which indicated that they were intending to blow up the railroad leading from Vilna to Warsaw.

In Galicia the Austro-German forces have captured a long front extending from the Carpathians to Stanislau. The characteristic feature of this front is its thinness. The rear of the Austro-German lines touches Rumank, a line of communication is maintained not from the rear, but from the flanks, being parallel with the Carpathians.

It is reported that the City of Wyszogrod, on the Vistula, has been captured by German shells, and the neighboring Carpathians large Russian forces are making continuous attacks with fresh reserves.

The Austro-German forces are said to have lost 3,000 more men at Dukla Pass, while melting snow at Uzkok Pass revealed the bodies of 2,000 Austrians and Russians.

The Austrians are reported to have launched a number of futile attacks at Dubovna, in which they lost heavily. The Russians captured at Gornik a transport wagon, with the regimental safe containing \$200,000 in Russian money, and have captured an advanced post, with 600 men, at Plasa.

**Russians Back in Bukovina.** Russian troops have reinvaded Bukovina and reoccupied Sadsogor, on the railroad four miles north of Cernowit, according to a dispatch from Mamornita, in Rumania. The Austrians, the message adds, are pushing up their troops and are pushing the Russians back toward Cernowit to meet this new Russian attack.

Telegrams from Budapest report fierce fighting around Stanislau, in Galicia, a short distance from the Bukovina border.

The Russians are said to be hurling reserves after reserves into the fighting line, and to be defending their positions with the greatest of stubbornness. The chief struggle is proceeding on the heights around the town, where the Russians have concentrated with the object of stopping the advance of the Austrian right, which threatens their sole means of escape.

On the Buzza and Rawka rivers, directly west of Warsaw, from which direction the Germans early in the year made such desperate attempts to reach that city, the Russians are on the offensive, and have made an advance in the vicinity of Bolimow.

**DACIA CHANGES COURSE**

Disputed Vessel Reported 400 Miles Off Land's End on Feb. 23

Word was received here yesterday that the steamship Dacia, bought from the Hamburg-American Line by Edward Breitling, and changed to American registry, was reported as 400 miles west of Land's End, England, on February 23.

It was thought she would steam up the English Channel and subsequently be detained by the British Admiralty, but, according to reports received yesterday, the Dacia had changed her course and was proceeding to the north of Scotland. There she will take on a German pilot and continue, if not detained, to Bremen.

The Dacia's cargo is entirely of food supplies, and it is believed Great Britain will seize it.

## WELSHMAN'S TENOR STILLS RIFLE FIRE

London, Feb. 25.—A soldier writing from the trenches near Dixmude says: "It was a miserable night. A heavy rain had filled the trenches. Suddenly out of the darkness came a voice. It was a Welsh ballad called 'Hob y deri dandd', sung in a fine tenor voice. It was the cheeriest sound I ever heard. At the end of a round of applause came down the trenches. But imagine our surprise to hear clapping and calls for more, in good English, from the German trenches. Thereupon the Welshman gave 'Mintira Gwen.'"

"Meantime, we realized that not a shot had been fired by either side during the song. We had forgotten all about war. So a bargain was struck with the Germans that if the Welshman would give us another song neither side would fire any more until daylight."

"The third song was 'Hen Wlad fy Nhadau.' It was perhaps the first time the Welsh national anthem was ever heard on this dismal Flemish morass."

**N. Y. DEAN PAYS TRIBUTE TO BRITISH**

The Rev. W. M. Grosvenor Admits Impossibility of Individual Neutrality.

London, Feb. 26.—The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, dean of the Cathedral of the Divine, New York, in a letter to "The Guardian," the English Church organ, says:

"The American Church officially cannot be other than neutral, but it is quite impossible for us to be either indifferent to or unsympathetic with our brethren in England in their dark hour of international strife. It is almost impossible for us as individuals to be other than neutral."

"As a matter of fact, we are not. A great majority of the American people feel that German militarism, with all its false philosophy and unchristian view of the supremacy of power, is the most disastrous, and that the Allies are fighting for the principles of government and the integrity of that Christian faith in which the perpetuity of our American republic is alone assured."

"Our hearts go out in loyal affection to our dear brethren. It is at this moment that we would remember all that you have given to us in the years gone by, that splendid inheritance of law and literature and freedom and character. But as churchmen we rejoice in that same, balanced, reasonable religion, with its loyalty to catholic truth and its love of intellectual and spiritual liberty. We look about us and on every hand we recognize our debt of gratitude. We are sorrowful, as we think that any anxiety, pain and grief should overshadow your homes, your splendid courage, your calmness, your sincerity and your efforts to go on as usual."

"The service that your feet is rendering to the commerce of the world, your loyalty to your treaties and your loyalty to that England has done and is doing to-day for the preservation of truth and freedom and the faith of Christ, wins our deep regard and our profound admiration."

In the editorial in an editorial on the dean's message, says:

"One reason why such graceful utterances as those of the Dean of New York are peculiarly welcome is that they are inspired by knowledge and reason. The American people as a whole have made an extraordinarily close study of the causes of the war. It is hardly too much to say that the British case has been more forcibly presented by American journalists, lawyers and essayists than by any British writer. They realize just as clearly as we do all the effect this war must have on the future of civilization. It is that which lends additional value to their friendliness and good wishes."

## REFUGEES HERE FROM TSING-TAU

Forty-five Women and 37 Children on Way to Germany Praise Japs.

The Southern Pacific steamship Cosmo brought yesterday from New Orleans a party of German refugees consisting of forty-five women, thirty-seven children between one and twelve years, and five infants, two having been born in Tsing-Tau, China, during the voyage.

They were exceedingly sturdy, content and merry, notwithstanding their enforced departure from China and their slow journey over sea and land for some 10,000 miles.

Miss Rosa Garth, a Red Cross nurse, who accompanied the refugees, said the Japanese victors had treated them splendidly.

"They left nothing undone in the way of hospitality and courtesy, and our sick and wounded were splendidly cared for in the Japanese hospitals, which compare with the best in the world for up-to-date equipment," she said.

"After Tsing-Tau capitulated there was some looting, but the Japanese military authorities were so displeased with this that they shot several of their own men. After that there was no more of it."

The women and children went to the Hamburg American liner President Lincoln, the Saturday night, and sailed for the Italian steamship Stampalia. All have permission from the British government to return to Germany.

**GIRL, 6, KILLED BY AUTO**

Run Down in Front of Picture House as Parents Went In

Six-year-old Sadie Moll walked backward to the curb before a motion picture show at Madison Avenue and 112th Street last night to admire a big electric sign above the theatre. Her parents, who live at 79 East 113th Street, went inside without her. A moment later they were called to the street to find Sadie unconscious on the pavement, where an automobile, driven by Dr. Moses Goldberg, of 68 East 111th Street, had run over her.

Dr. Goldberg took Sadie to Mount Sinai Hospital, where she died soon after her arrival. The police released Dr. Goldberg after witnesses had said the accident was unavoidable.

**Polish Potatoes for Germany.**

Berlin, Feb. 25.—The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, Baron von Schorlemer, discussing the food question in the Diet to-day, said that quantities of potatoes would be brought in from Poland, and that large supplies of potatoes from East Prussia, where the Russians had been.

## BERLIN WAR ORGAN ATTACKS AMERICA

"Rundschau" Declares Nation Cannot Consider Wishes of Neutrals.

18,000,000 GERMANS HERE CALLED PERIL

Newspaper Says They Are Buying Arms for Use if Exportation Continues.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Berlin (via London), Feb. 25.—Another article denouncing America's alleged breach of neutrality has appeared in the "Tagliche Rundschau," which has long been recognized as the organ of the military party in Germany. Most of the language employed is too coarse for repetition, but enough remains to gauge Berlin sentiment.

The old story of thirty British officers arriving at Charles M. Schwab's steel works to superintendent the manufacture of guns, and the warning of Mr. Schwab to the effect that he disapproves his German name. The American Secretary of State is alluded to as "this Bryan, colleague of male and female ballad singers who has learned nothing from history."

"Vultures in frock coats, criminals holding office and dignities," and "this Wilson and Bryan" are threatened by the newspaper, with prospects of 18,000,000 German lives. The writer says that the "vultures" take steps to hinder export of arms and ammunition to Germany's enemies.

"Who dares demand from us," says the writer, "that we should be inactive when the enemies of our country in America, for the sake of gain, deliver weapons which are to slaughter our kith and kin. Our heartfelt congratulations, however, to the American people for their profitable policy of neutrality and on your blessed day of prayer! Hallelujah!"

## SPECIAL RISKS FOR BRITISH PORTS

Continued from page 1

indicate that America's latest revelation will, if they contemplate arranging an Anglo-German bargain regarding food and the blockade, be futile. At the American Embassy, the Foreign Office information as to the character of President Wilson's latest note was withheld, except that in British circles it is stated the note is receiving consideration and that its friendly tone is appreciated.

Certainly the present situation opens up great possibilities of neutral dissatisfaction. It is generally presumed here, and there are many facts to support the view, that the Allies are in a position to win the war. The German position, however, will doubtless explain if this action is taken that in circumstances like these any measures against Germany are justified.

**Public Interest Quickened.** The proposals of Washington to Germany, and Germany, which are assumed here to embrace the abandonment of Germany's self-declared war zone and the adoption by the belligerents of some definite policy regarding foodstuffs to the civilian population, are being followed with the keenest public interest both in this country and in Germany in this delicate diplomatic situation.

The British press, as a general thing, is restrained in its comments. The average American plainly resents what he considers a hint at an attempt to interfere with the absolute blockade of Germany should Great Britain care to enforce this with her spite of the sinking of four more British merchantmen, involving the loss of four lives, Great Britain still holds off from declaring food destined to Germany to be contraband. It is believed that if this step is taken, it will be postponed until the American proposal has been discussed at length.

Just what this proposal is the public here nor in Berlin is aware. Its only information has been gleaned from the meagre and qualified dispatches from Washington. There would seem to be no doubt, however, that Great Britain will reserve the right to declare food to be contraband if it deems it necessary, especially as Germany's so-called blockade has been enforced with all the power Germany has at her command for a week past.

**Cabinet's Feeling Indicated.** How the British Cabinet feels about this matter would appear to have been plainly indicated by the statements made by Foreign Secretary Grey, Premier Asquith and First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill, all of whom have more than hinted that drastic retaliatory measures might be expected at any moment.

"We are obliged to say at once that there can be no bargaining on this subject," says "The Westminster Gazette" in the editorial continues:

"The present state of power is a perfect legitimate operation of war. Germany has full warning from her own economists what must happen if she risks a prolonged war with a superior sea power by making grain supply a public enemy, and still more by putting her population on rations, she entitles us to treat those supplies as contraband of war. On her own principle of limited consumption, the supplies of the civilian population could not be increased in the manner suggested. The results simply would be to leave the government large supplies for military purposes."

"Who can suppose that if the position were reversed and Germany was the superior sea power she would listen to such a proposition if made by us? It may be a German necessity to win the war by starving her population, but it cannot be incumbent on us to facilitate their scheme of conquest by saving their civilian population from liabilities which she deliberately incurred on their behalf."

**Entire Crew of the Evelyn Safely Reach Bremerhaven**

Berlin, Feb. 25.—Nothing has been made known up to the present time of the conference of German statesmen last night to discuss the American demand for the return of the German submarine. Among the statements sent by the United States government to both Great Britain and Germany. This meeting was held in the residence of Dr. von Schellermann-Hellwegg, the Imperial Chancellor. Among the statements present was Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Minister.

No further details have been given out in Berlin of the reported sinking of the German submarine, the Evelyn, on the coast of England. It is being explained here that the undersea boat in question sent only a brief wireless announcement and that the details of the occurrence probably were not known even to her crew.

## BRITAIN READY TO WAGE WAR WITHOUT HELP

Premier Asquith Announces He Indorses Churchill's Opinion.

ENGLAND IN ACCORD WITH RUSSIA'S WISH

Won't Interfere with Purpose Permanently to Occupy Constantinople.

London, Feb. 25.—Premier Asquith took occasion in the House of Commons this afternoon, in replying to a question, to indorse the opinion expressed recently by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, in a newspaper interview, that Great Britain would continue to fight to the bitter end, even should France and Russia withdraw from the war.

The Premier pointed out that Mr. Churchill had declared with especial emphasis that he could not conceive of such a contingency as this, "but," added the Premier, "I am in complete agreement with him. I see no reason to differ from the views he has expressed."

"With Russia's desire for access to the sea England is in entire accord," Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said, in the House of Commons, in response to a question from Frederick Jewell, a member of the House of Commons, and approved the statement of the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazanoff, in the Duma, that "Russia intended permanently to occupy Constantinople."

The Foreign Secretary responded that he was unaware that M. Sazanoff had made any such statement, but, he added, "the statement I have seen was that M. Sazanoff had said that the events on the Russo-Turkish frontier were bringing Russia nearer the realization of the political and economic problem bound up with Russia's access to the sea."

"With these aspirations," he continued, "England is in sympathy. What form their realization will take will no doubt be settled in the terms of peace."

The announcement of Sir Edward Grey marks one of the important developments in the European political situation since the beginning of the war. Russia's desire for a warm water port and an unrestricted outlet from the Black Sea has long been one of her most cherished national aspirations. Speaking in the Duma on February 9, Premier Goremykin said:

"Turkey has marched with our enemy, but her resistance already has been shattered by our glorious Caucasian troops, and the radiant future of the Russians on the Black Sea is beginning to dawn near the walls of Constantinople."

The attitude of Great Britain in the event that the fortunes of war should favor Russia in the struggle with Turkey has been an open question.

## PLEA OF EX-WIFE FAILS IN COURT

Justice Refuses to Punish Husband for Dropping Alimony Payments.

James Allen Roney told Justice Page in the Supreme Court yesterday that he should not be compelled to pay alimony to his former wife, and insisted that her present husband, whom she married after getting a divorce from Roney, should support her. Roney expressed his views in opposition to a motion by his former wife, now Mrs. Anna Irvine Chapin, to punish him for neglect of court for the non-payment of alimony.

Mrs. Chapin is the daughter of Rev. Ingram N. R. Irvine, formerly an Episcopal rector at Huntington, Penn., where she was married to the late Roney, a priest of the Russian Orthodox Church in this city. Roney blamed him for his matrimonial troubles, and said:

"For thirty years I have lived in absolute discord with the rest of the world. My two children have been taught to believe that I am dead, and both of them have been placed in schools under the name of Chapin."

Roney said that he had married Chapin before she received her decree of divorce from him, and although she has stated that she thought Roney was dead when she remarried, she had been receiving alimony from him at regular intervals, which must have reminded her that he was still alive. Mrs. Chapin and her second husband, Harry Gardner Chapin, a civil engineer of Greenfield, Mass., are living at 141 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn.

Justice Page refused to punish Roney for contempt for not continuing to pay alimony.

## MOTHER A SUICIDE

Escapes from Sanatorium and Drowns Herself.

After eluding her nurse in the Jacoby Sanatorium, in New Rochelle, yesterday, Mrs. Kate B. Kirschner, wife of B. W. Kirschner, dentist, of 133 West Seventy-second Street, New York, drowned herself in a small stream back of the institution.

Mrs. Kirschner wore a bathrobe, a nightgown, and a gold locket containing a picture of her husband. She climbed from a bathroom window, dropped from a porch roof to the ground, and walked to the stream. The body was recovered this afternoon.

Since the birth of a child early last autumn, according to physicians of the sanatorium, Mrs. Kirschner had been suffering from melancholia. She had been in the Jacoby institution for the treatment of nervous disorders since October, when she was sent from her home, at 318 West 135th Street.

## MAYOR SHOWS TAX PLAN

State Adds Heavy Burden for City to Bear.

"Budget increases for 1916, if there are any, will be due solely to the city's share of the direct state tax which Governor Whitman asks for in his latest message," Mayor Mitchell told the Brooklyn Young Republican Club at Red Hook Lane and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night. "The city's share of the direct tax of \$18,000,000 will be \$13,500,000. Without that for the city to bear, it would be possible to reduce next year's budget by \$5,000,000, and by keeping the 1916 budget at the 1915 figure facilities for the improvement of the education and other departments of the city's work."

## MERCHANT SHIPS IN FIRST BATTLE

Story of Sinking of Cap Trafalgar by Carmania Told.

London, Feb. 15.—"The Morning Post" publishes the following account of the action between the Carmania and the Cap Trafalgar off Trinidad:

"Owing to the world-wide area of the present gigantic war some accounts of the fighting in distant climes are a considerable time in coming to the notice of the public. This description of the engagement between his majesty's ship Carmania, formerly a Cunard liner, and the German armed merchant cruiser Cap Trafalgar, written by an old boy of Sandgate (Chas. Schuchman), and recently received. The writer, one of the Carmania's crew, describes the meeting with the other ship off Trinidad. She had been coaling in the open sea from two vessels, which made off in the darkness of the night, in sunny weather, with a moderate breeze from the northeast, the action opened. The letter continues:

"At 8,000 yards we fired a shot across his bows and he immediately opened fire from his starboard gun. We opened with all port guns and the firing became general. We were now well within range, with most of his shots going over, consequently our rigging, funnels, derricks and ventilators all suffered. He was then well open on our port side, all our port guns and his starboard guns engaged and firing rapidly."

"Owing to decreasing range his machine guns were becoming particularly dangerous, so the ship was turned away from him and the range opened. The ship continued to turn until the starboard battery was engaged. Two of our hits were seen to burst on his forward and his starboard gun turrets. One of his shells had passed through the cabin under our forebridge, and although it did not burst, it started a fire, which became rapidly worse, no water being available, owing to the main having been shot through and the chemical fire extinguishers proving of little use. The fire got such a firm hold that the forebridge had to be abandoned and the ship coned from aft, using the lower steering position."

"At this time the enemy was on our starboard bow, with a heavy list to starboard, and at 1,500 yards or so he shot and forty minutes from firing the first shot, he capsize to starboard and went down bow first with colors flying."

"It was some time before we got the fire under, while we were keeping the ship before the wind, and consequently we could not go to the assistance of the survivors, some of whom got away in boats and were picked up by the Carmania."

"The enemy, before sinking, was in communication with some German vessel, and as smoke was seen on the northern horizon and the signalman thought he could make out a cruiser funnel, we went off full speed to the southward, altering our course at dusk for Abrolhos Rocks."

"The writer omits to mention in the foregoing account that a German shell exploded within three feet of him, and that he narrowly escaped being killed. He secured a part of this shell and sent it home to his wife at Sandgate."

"The weight of the shell he had taken from Dorothy Brown Pogue in the Red Cross Hospital Wednesday night. A few hours later she died."

## CORONER'S COAT STOLEN

Thief Can Keep It if He'll Give Back Ante-Mortem Statement.

Will some one please return the glasses and the ante-mortem statement that were in Dr. Israel L. Feinberg's \$60 overcoat when it was stolen yesterday? Then the thief may keep the coat.

The home of the president of the Manhattan Board of Coroners at 104 West 119th Street was probably entered by a sneak thief, for Dr. Feinberg saw the coat on his rack just an hour before he wanted it and found it missing. He is concerned over the loss of the statement, which he had taken from Dorothy Brown Pogue in the Red Cross Hospital Wednesday night. A few hours later she died.

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